Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Report from Nome, Alaska—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Derbyshire reports, July 11, as follows:

Since receipt of telegram to deputy collector of customs instructing him to nominate a physician to inspect vessels from foreign ports, and any vessel suspected of having on board any quarantinable diseases, I have inspected 7 vessels arriving from foreign ports.

These vessels are whalers and freight boats without passengers, mostly from British Columbian ports, loaded with coal, and of very little danger to this port from a quarantine view point.

When the order reached here, June 5, abolishing quarantine, the city became very much exercised and began a concerted action to have it reinstated. I explained to the city council that the service was thoroughly posted as to health conditions throughout the world, and that, if occasion demanded, quarantine would no doubt be reestablished.

It was contended that passengers from all parts of the world congregate at Seattle and San Francisco for passage to Nome, and while they might show no signs of disease there the long voyage might develop contagious disease, and that without inspection here the city was in danger at any time.

Pending replies to telegrams to the Department, I was requested to continue inspection of all vessels at expense of the city, and am so doing at present time, excepting those from foreign ports, which is charged to the Service.

It is understood that should I find any quarantinable disease aboard any vessel the Service will take charge of same.

Report from Gulfport, Miss.—Health conditions good.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sheely reports, July 23, as follows:

This city is almost free of sickness of any kind.

Reports from Gulf quarantine—Yellow fever on steamship Columbia and schooner Blomidon from Colon.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille reports, July 23, 27, and 28, as follows:

Confirming my telegram of the 22d instant, as follows: "Schooner *Blomidon*, fifteen days from Colon for Pascagoula; 8 crew; 1 death at arrival in quarantine yesterday. Autopsy confirms yellow fever possibly. There are also 3 cases convalescent malaria on board and 1 undoubted yellow fever in isolation. Letter follows," it is probable, owing to preliminary sulphurization prior to the departure of the vessel, that no additional cases will develop. The case reported as having died on entry into quarantine, and upon which a necropsy was made, was probably convalescent, death having occurred during a relapse brought on by dietetic indiscretion. The second case was in the ninth day of the disease, with moderate icterus, gastric irritability, and 10 per cent albumin, and will probably recover. All protective measures were, of course, observed in this instance.